**Things before the meeting – 12/08/2021**

# Dioxin Report:

In 2000 Denmark started a dioxin monitoring program, in which concentration of dioxins is monitored both in the air and in the soil.

This report dates back to 2005.

The report includes monitoring in Copenhagen (always incinerators), Roskilde (since 1984), frederiskberg (before 1994 it was removed).

as for air concentration, they find that the town in roskilde is much more polluted (3 times); the other two are pretty similar. They attribute the high concentration in the air in Roskilde to the fact that the monitor is in a rural village where there is no district heating and as a consequence there is a massive usage of wood stoves. They attribute the fact that Copenhagen and f are similar to air transportation.

The through fall is used in order to proxy for the total deposition in the forest.

As for soil concentration, the difference across different zones (near point sources, far from point sources, near diffuse sources, far from diffuse sources) are negligible, pointing at the strong role played by transportation. So maybe this is something that we could overlook.

# Dioxin report on soil:

They find a high content of dioxins in Copenhagen and in Nyborg, near the incinerinator. Nevertheless, all in all, the concentration of dioxins in soil is uniform across different Danish areas.

The report dates back to 2004.

# Dioxin in the Baltic Sea

It is an interesting reporting which contains general information on the properties of dioxins.

In Europe, 62% of dioxins comes from incinerators for municipal waste, incinerators for medical waste, iron ore siter plants, facilities for the non-ferreous material industry.

Dioxins are very persistent in the environment and can be transported over large distance, even cross-national transportation.

# Contaminated food:

1. <https://www2.mst.dk/udgiv/publikationer/2003/87-7972-570-8/html/samfat_eng.htm> this link says that in 2001 the EU established a limit value for the concentration of dioxins in food. By the way, this provision came together with the limit value for emissions of dioxins from incineration plants. So there is both a shock to air pollution and to concentration in food.
2. <https://ec.europa.eu/food/system/files/2020-08/animal-feed_undes-subst_out55.pdf> this can be an interesting report on food contamination, even though it tells nothing about Denmark.
3. <https://www.feednavigator.com/Article/2014/04/25/Threats-to-Danish-feed-chain-exposed-in-EC-audit-authorities-enhance-dioxin-inspection> this link is about the fact that the European Commission in 2014 discovered that the Danish auditors were not applying the European norms in order to control the safety of Danish food from dioxin contamination.
4. In 2011 Germany exported contaminated feed and this caused problems in Denmark.